

# Improving Software Assurance

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Software assurance objectives include reducing the likelihood of vulnerabilities such as those on a [Top 25 Common Weakness Enumeration](#)<sup>3</sup> (CWE) list and increasing confidence that the system behaves as expected. Practitioners should understand where to look, what to look for, and how to demonstrate improvement.

For practitioners who want to delve deeper into software assurance, the BSI website provides a wealth of information to aid in tying security into all development activities. For example, the [BSI website](#)<sup>4</sup> includes a number of [papers](#)<sup>5</sup> that were presented at the [Making the Business Case for Software Assurance Workshop](#)<sup>6</sup> in September 2008. Today, more than 25 large-scale software security initiatives are underway in organizations as diverse as multi-national banks, independent software vendors, the U.S. Air Force, and embedded systems manufacturers. The Software Assurance Forum for Excellence in Code (SAFECode), an industry-leading non-profit organization that focuses on the advancement of effective software assurance methods, published a report on secure software development [Simpson 2008]. In 2009, the first version of The Building Security In Maturity Model (BSIMM) was published [McGraw 2009]. BSIMM was created from a survey of nine organizations with active software security initiatives the authors considered to be the most advanced. The nine organizations were drawn from three verticals: four financial services firms, three independent software vendors, and two technology firms. Those companies among the nine who agreed to be identified include Adobe, The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC), EMC, Google, Microsoft, QUALCOMM, and Wells Fargo.

## Improving Software Assurance<sup>7</sup>

### Where to Look

Initial discussions of system security often include firewalls, authentication issues such as strong passwords, or authorization mechanisms such as role-based access controls, but the defects that typically enable an attack are not in the code that directly implements security.

An increasing number of attacks occur in the code that implements software functionality. The [CWE](#)<sup>8</sup> classifies security bugs and documents the design and coding weaknesses that are exploited by attacks. The CWE list is dominated by errors in the functional software. As the operating system and network security vulnerabilities have been reduced over time, applications have become the next attack target. Application security has often been ignored, in part because of the faulty assumption that firewalls and other perimeter defenses can protect the functional code. The problem is further compounded as application developers without specific security training are typically unaware of the ways their software, while meeting functional requirements, could be compromised. Security software is usually subject to an independent security

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1. [http://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/bsi/about\\_us/authors/208-BSI.html](http://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/bsi/about_us/authors/208-BSI.html) (Ellison, Robert J.)

2. [http://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/bsi/articles/best-practices/acquisition/about\\_us/authors/887-BSI.html](http://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/bsi/articles/best-practices/acquisition/about_us/authors/887-BSI.html)

3. <http://cwe.mitre.org/top25>

4. <https://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/daisy/bsi/home.html>

5. <https://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/adm-bsi/articles/knowledge/business.html>

6. [https://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/swa/downloads/BCW\\_Proceedings.pdf](https://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/swa/downloads/BCW_Proceedings.pdf)

7. Material presented at the 43rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, 5-8 January 2010, Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii.

8. <http://cwe.mitre.org>

assessment that considers the development history as well as the design and operation. There is no equivalent effort applied to the security of software functional code.

## What to Look For

Two analysis techniques described below, attack surface and threat modeling, can be useful in identifying critical locations where vulnerabilities are likely to exist.

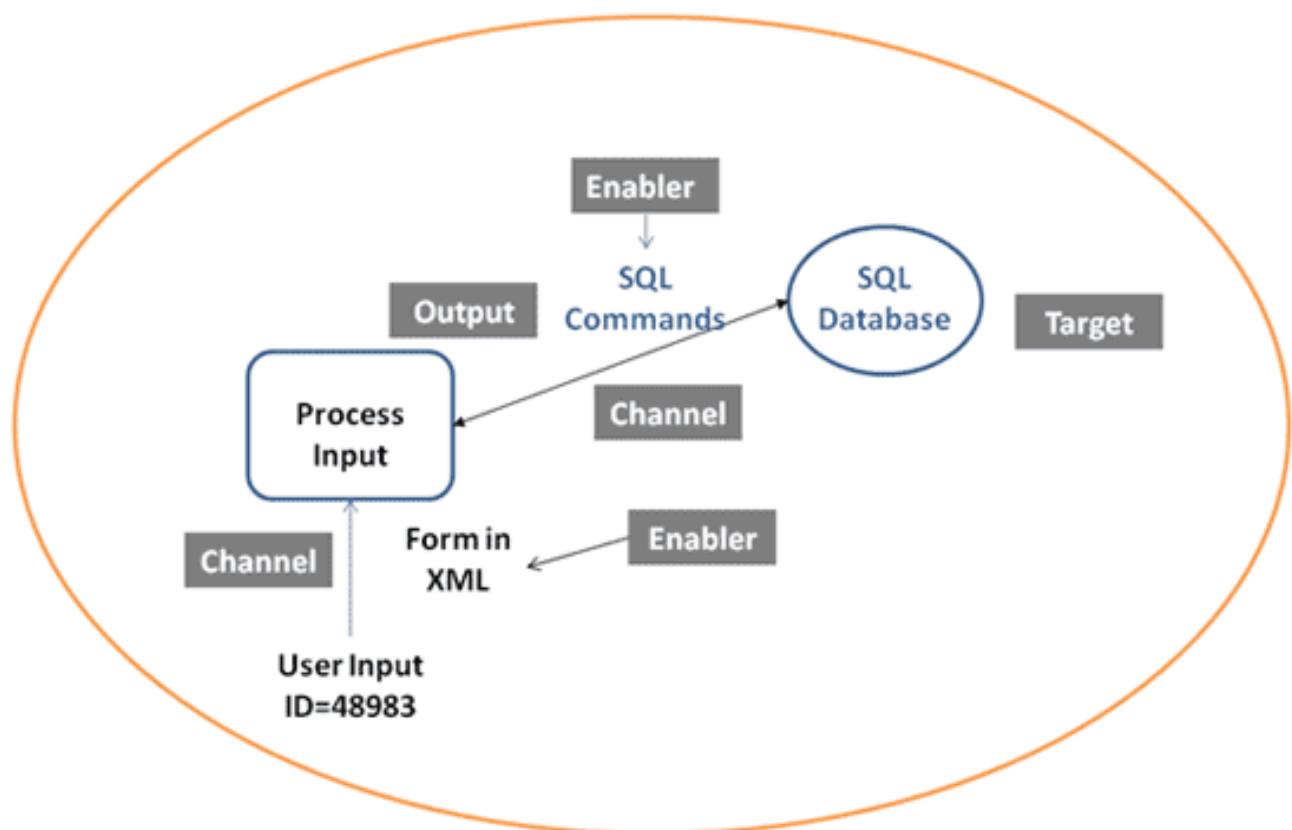
### Attack Surface

An approach to managing the scope of the software security analysis arose from pragmatic considerations. Howard in 2003 observed that attacks on Windows systems typically exploited a short list of features such as open ports, services running by default, services running as SYSTEM, dynamically generated web pages, enabled accounts, enabled accounts in admin group, enabled guest accounts, and weak access controls [Howard 2003a]. Instead of counting bugs in the code or the number of vulnerability reports, Howard proposed to measure the attack opportunities, a weighted sum of the exploitable features. An attack-surface metric is used to compare multiple versions or configurations of a single system. It cannot be used to compare different systems.

Howard's intuitive description of an attack surface led to a more formal definition with the following dimensions: [Howard 2003b]

- targets—data resources or processes desired by an attacker (A process could be a web browser, web server, firewall, mail client, database server, etc.)
- enablers—the other processes and data resources used by an attacker (e.g. web services, mail client, or having JavaScript or ActiveX enabled. Mechanisms such as JavaScript or ActiveX give the attacker a way to execute their own code.)
- channels and protocols (inputs and outputs)—used by an attacker to obtain control over targets
- access rights—control is subject to constraints imposed by access rights

A simple attack surface example is shown in Figure 1 for an application that accepts user input and inserts that input into a database query.



## Figure 1: Attack Surface Example

There is not an accepted way to calculate a numeric value for the size of an attack surface from these factors. The measure for an attack surface in Howard's calculation is the sum of independent contributions from a set of channel types, a set of process-target types, a set of data-target types, and a set of process enablers, where each type is given a weight and all are subject to the constraints of the access rights.

Let's consider the example in Figure 1. The attack target is a database with the attack surface weight determined by the type of data. A database with credit card or other customer financial information would have a high weight. The channels and protocols are significant contributors to the attack surface for this example. A customer input function that accepts a user-filled form with entries that are used to query a database should be given a high weight since such types of channels have a history of exploits that gave attackers access to confidential information.

An attack surface supports consideration of software assurance risk in several ways.

- A system with more targets, more enablers, more channels, or more generous access rights provides more opportunities to the attacker.
- Use of software features contained in the attack surface raises the risk for that acquirer. The attack surface can be used to compare the opportunities for attacks when usage changes.
- Having an attack surface helps to focus the analysis on the code that requires increased assurance. A reduced attack surface also reduces the amount of code that has to be evaluated for threats and vulnerabilities.
- For each element of a documented attack surface, the known weaknesses (CWE) and attack patterns can be used to mitigate the risks.
- Having an attack surface supports deployment, as it helps to identify the attack opportunities that could require additional mitigation beyond what is currently provided by the software.

### ***Threat Modeling***

Calculating the size of attack surface area helps to focus analysis but does not identify the security risks and possible mitigations for the functional components. Threat modeling is a systematic approach to identify security risks in the software and rank them based on level of concern [Howard 2006, Swiderski 2004].

Threat modeling constructs a high-level application model (e.g. data flow diagrams), a list of assets that require protection, and a list of risks. For this discussion, we assume that it also produces a list of mitigations.

A detailed walk-through of a data flow considers the deployed configuration and expected usage, identifies external dependencies such as required services, analyzes the interfaces to other components (inputs and outputs), and documents security assumptions and trust boundaries, such as the security control points [NIST 2009]. Such a walk-through can consider adversary motivations, such as the data being handled, in addition to the technical risks.

The problem often occurs when we compose systems with incompatible assumptions into systems of systems. For example, a classic security problem with legacy systems is that they were often designed under the assumption of operating in a trusted and isolated environment. That assumption is violated if such legacy systems are used as a back end for a web-based public-facing front end. Threat modeling a multi-system data flow can identify such assumption mismatches.

Consider the attack-surface example shown in Figure 1. Threat modeling analyzes the data flow associated with that figure. If the user submits an ID value of 48983, then the output from the input routine is likely a database command, such as

```
SELECT ID name salary FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE ID=48983
```

in response to which the server returns

```
48983 Sally Middleton $74,210.
```

For properly formatted input, the data flow will successfully execute and return the desired data or an error if the ID is not found.

Threat modeling analyzes how this data flow could be compromised by malformed input. In this example, user input, the ID, has been used to create the database query. Threat modeling draws on known attack patterns and vulnerabilities such as CWE-89 (Improper Sanitization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command.) For the database example, malformed data could include database commands. The symbol | is interpreted by an SQL database server as a logical OR. Input of 48983 | 1 = 1 would download information for all employees as the selection criteria ID = 48983 or 1 = 1 is always true. This technique has frequently been used in attacks that illegally downloaded credit card data. A number of the 2009 Top 25 items apply to this example.

- CWE-20: Improper Input Validation
- CWE-89: Improper Sanitization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
- CWE-116: Improper Output Encoding or Escaping

CWE-20 and CWE-89 refer to errors with processing the input. As noted by Howard, CWE-116 is not really a bug except by omission. Howard also notes that a number of failures in input processing could have been prevented by proper encoding or escaping [Howard 2009]. With MySQL, if the input in the example is escaped with quotes, "48983 | 1 = 1" or with the built-in MySQL escape function, the embedded MySQL commands are not interpreted, and the escaped output would have generated a MySQL processing error.

A data flow where user input is part of a command that will be executed by another process automatically raises a "red flag" for a security-knowledgeable developer due to the extensive history of software defects associated with such data flow. Table 1 shows an example where user input is used to create the full name that will be used to access a file in folder A. If that input can include file system commands such as "../" then the user may be able to access files outside of the intended folder, which is represented by CWE-22: Improper Limitation of a Pathname to a Restricted Directory ('Path Traversal').

Input	Command	Comment
Costs	C:\A\Costs	Access file Costs
..\B\Costs	C:\A\..\B\Costs	Changed folder

**Table 1: File System Command**

Inputs for the examples in Table 2 are URLs that an attacker has convinced a user to submit. Web server vulnerabilities associated with the processing of those URLs can adversely affect the user and the web server. A number of the entries on the 2009 and 2010 Top 25 CWE lists correspond to weaknesses in web applications. Such CWEs include the weaknesses noted with the SQL example [Howard 2009].

- CWE-20: Improper Input Validation [2009]
- CWE-79: Failure to Preserve Web Page Structure (Cross-Site Scripting) [2009, 2010]
- CWE-89: Improper Sanitization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command (SQL Injection) [2009]
- CWE-98: Improper Control of Filename for Include/Require Statement in PHP Program (PHP File Inclusion) [2010]
- CWE-116: Improper Output Encoding or Escaping [2009]
- CWE-209: Information Exposure Through an Error Message [2010]
- CWE-306: Missing Authentication for Critical Function [2010]
- CWE-311: Missing Encryption of Sensitive Data [2010]
- CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery [2009, 2010]
- CWE-434: Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type [2010]
- CWE-601: URL Redirection to Untrusted Site (Open Redirect) [2010]
- CWE-602: Client-Side Enforcement of Server-Side Security [2009]

- CWE-732: Incorrect Permission Assignment for Critical Resource [2010]
- CWE-754: Improper Check for Unusual or Exceptional Conditions [2010]
- CWE-807: Reliance on Untrusted Inputs in a Security Decision [2010]

The attacker's objective with the first row in Table 2 is to have the bogus site displayed and hopefully inherit the user's trust. Such a URL should be rejected by the trusted site's web server software, but there are numerous examples where server software accepts such URLs and loads the bogus site. Web server execution of embedded JavaScript in the second example can pass user data on that server to the attacker.

Command	Comment
<code>http://trustedsite/...../bogus_site</code>	Redirection may lead user to trust bogus site.
<code>http://trustedsite...../JavaScript</code>	JavaScript embedded in the URL may give attacker access to user data on trusted site.

**Table 2: Web Server URLs**

The SQL threat modeling example provided details on how a data flow could be exploited by input that mixed data and SQL commands. Such analysis often identifies possible mitigations. See suggested mitigations for [SQL](#)<sup>9</sup> and [Path Traversal](#)<sup>10</sup>. Threat modeling raises the importance of having a development staff well trained in writing secure code.

## How to Demonstrate Improvement

Threat modeling is never complete and cannot guarantee that functional code is free of security-related defects. It is based on current knowledge. New attack techniques may be applicable to code that was once thought to be secure. However, it helps to mitigate known vulnerabilities with known solutions.

Improved software assurance results from defect identification and mitigation associated with threat modeling or equivalent risk analysis techniques. The benefits of threat modeling for the developer are documented in [Howard 2006]. Those benefits include requiring development staff to review the functional architecture and design from a security perspective, contributing to the reduction of the attack surface, and providing guidance for code reviews and security testing. The threat model identifies the components that require an in-depth review and the kinds of malformed input that might expose defects. For the database example in Figure 1, security and penetration testing should include SQL injection and may be able to use commercial tools designed to find SQL-injection vulnerabilities. See the BSI Security Testing<sup>11</sup> content area.

Increased attention on secure application software components has influenced security testing practices. All of the organizations contributing to the BSIMM do penetration testing, but there is increasing use of fuzz testing. Fuzz testing creates malformed data and observes application behavior when such data is consumed. Fuzz testing does not generate purely random data but typically uses knowledge about the protocol, file format, and content values. An unexpected application failure due to malformed input is a reliability bug and possibly a security bug. Fuzz testing has been used effectively by attackers to find vulnerabilities. For example, in 2009, a fuzz testing tool generated XML-formatted data that revealed an exploitable defect in widely used XML libraries [Codonomicon 2009]. At Microsoft, about 20 to 25 percent of security bugs in code not subject to secure coding practices are found via fuzz testing [Howard 2006]. For example, an application that reads a file is tested with 100,000 automatically generated malformed entries. An application that fails unexpectedly is repaired and then retested against a different stream of malformed files. The files that generated failures are archived and used to test new versions.

9. <http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/89.html>

10. <http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/22.html>

11. <http://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/bsi/articles/best-practices/testing.html> (Security Testing)

## Summary

Only a subset of any given Top 25 CWE bug list will be applicable for a given system. A focus on just the Top 25 risks could miss serious risks for that system. When a Top 25 weakness could exist in a system, the organization's software development practices should be compared with recommended mitigations for such weaknesses to improve the organization's practices. A Top 25 CWE bug should not be a surprise to a software development team.

A software assurance objective is to incorporate the identification and mitigation of likely design, coding, and technology-specific weaknesses into the development life cycle. This note provided a sketch of two practices that support that objective. Mitigations of items on a Top 25 CWE list are usually linked to detailed design or coding practices, but mitigations are also associated with risk analysis, requirements, architecture, and testing. The [BSI website](#)<sup>12</sup> provides a foundation for a full life-cycle context for security improvement.

## References

[Codonomicon 2009]	For more information, read Codonomicon's <a href="#">press release</a> <sup>13</sup> .
[Howard 2003a]	Howard, Michael. <a href="#">Fending Off Future Attacks by Reducing Attack Surface</a> <sup>14</sup> . (2003).
[Howard 2003b]	Howard, Michael, Pincus, Jon, & Wing, Jeannette. <a href="#">Measuring Relative Attack Surfaces</a> <sup>15</sup> . (2003).
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[NIST 2009]	National Institute of Standards and Technology, "Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations", <a href="#">NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 3</a> <sup>17</sup>
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12. <https://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/daisy/bsi/home.html>

1. <mailto:permission@sei.cmu.edu>

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